The People's Korea

No. 1,195 EVERY SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1984 Per Copy Price: ₩250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION JUN 19 1984 PROPERTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

President Kim Il Sung Reaches Complete Unanimity of Views with Polish And GDR Leaders

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski as he arrived in Warsaw on May 27 leading a DPRK party and state delegation. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung was warmly met at Ostbahnhof Railway Station by Chairman Erich Honecker on May 29. (KCNA Radiophoto)

As his first leg of a planned tour of East European countries, President Kim Il Sung and a DPRK party and state delegation led by him visited the Polish People's Republic from May 27 through 29 for an official goodwill visit.

On May 27, tête-à-tête talks between President Kim Il Sung who is concurrently the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The KCNA reported from Warsaw that "the talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere".

That day talks were also held between members of the DPRK party and state delegation and Polish party and state officials.

On the morning of May 28, President Kim Il Sung laid a wreath before the tomb of unknown soldiers in Warsaw.

On May 28, talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Members of the DPRK party and state delegation and Polish high-ranking party and state officials were present at the talks.

At the talks information on socialist construction was exchanged and a series of questions of mutual concern including the question of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defending world peace and security were discussed.

President Kim Il Sung invited Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski to

(Continued on page 4)

After his successful visit to the Soviet Union and Poland, President Kim Il Sung arrived in the GDR capital of Berlin on May 29 by special train.

President Kim Il Sung was warmly met at Ostbahnhof Railway Station by Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and other leading cadres of the GDR party and state.

On May 30 and June 1, President Kim Il Sung held talks with Chairman Erich Honecker.

During the talks, the question of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and a series of problems of common concern were discussed and a complete consensus was reached on all problems discussed, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

President Kim Il Sung invited Erich Honecker to visit the DPRK.

The KCNA said that Chairman Honecker accepted the invitation with pleasure and it was agreed upon to decide the date of visit

(Continued on page 5)

LaRocque Denies Alleged "Threat" from N. Korea, Urges Removal of U.S. Troops

By Kim Jong Myong & Kwon Ye Suk
PK Staff Reporters

Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque flatly denied the alleged "threat" from north Korea and urged the removal of all the U.S. troops from south Korea.

". . . it makes absolutely no sense to suggest that north Korea is a 'threat' to south Korea," said the retired Rear Admiral.

In his exclusive interview with The People's Korea, Mr. Gene R. LaRocque, now Director of the Center for Defense Information, also said that the Korean Peninsula is a far more dangerous flash point for possible nuclear war than Europe and said, "it is easier for the Americans to kill Asians than it is to kill the Europeans." (See Excerpts from His Interview on Page 8)

"I think the south Korean military force is stronger than the north Korean military force. Every military man knows that if you are going to go on the offensive, you ought to have at least 3 times capability of the defending force. So, there is no insane military man that would invade with less forces than the forces you are going to attack," said Rear Admiral LaRocque.

The Government of President Kim Il Sung has repeatedly stated that it has no intention to attack south Korea. It has sought a negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification question ever since the Korean Peninsula was divided by the outside forces in 1945.

The United States and south Korea have cited the so-called "military threat from north Korea" as the main reason to justify U.S. presence there, beef up military outlays and suppress the people's human rights.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the defunct major opposition New Democratic Party, said that the alleged "military threat from north Korea" is a typical political measure of dictatorships to prolong their rule." (The Asian Wall Street Journal, July 1-2, 1983)

In his interview, he also pointed out that the United States ought to take all the U.S. troops out of Korea.

In 1976, the Center for Defence Information put the total number of nuclear weapons stored in south Korea at 661-686. Asked about greater detail, the Rear Admiral said, ". . . as far as we know the number has not changed."

Bruce Cumings, a professor at the University of Washington, wrote: "According to be best available information, the United States has about 250 such weapons (tactical nuclear weapons) in south Korea. "The arsenal for American fighter-bombers stationed in south Korea includes nearly 140 nuclear bombs. U.S. forces in the field are armed with 155-millimeter and 8-inch nuclear shells; until the late 1970s, they were also armed with Nike-Hercules and Honest John nuclear-tipped short-range missiles." (The Nation, April 7, 1984)

As to the planned deployment of cruise missiles and neutron weapons in south Korea, he said: "It would be perfectly natural for the United States to put neutron weapons in south Korea.

"Cruise missiles, I think they are also a good candidate for introduction into south Korea."

The observer newspaper in the April 29, 1984 issue disclosed that the United States was secretly considering placing cruise missiles in south Korea.

Although the idea was dropped, the paper said, "the deployment plan for the ground-launched cruise missiles is still based on the assumption in that they will eventually be based in two 'theatres,' Europe and Asia".

"The Asian option could be revived once the fuss has died down in Europe, according senior U.S. Air Force sources", said the paper.

Meanwhile, Jack Anderson asserted in his article of Washington Post (May 2, 1983) that the United States has been quietly producing neutron warheads since August 1981, and the tactical neutron bombs could be used effectively in south Korea.

Imperialists Will Not Be Able to Distract Poland from Socialist Road

Banquet Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on the evening of May 28 at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski,
Esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski,
Esteemed party and government leaders of Poland,
Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to have visited the Polish People's Republic, our brother country, and shared the feelings of friendship with Comrade Jaruzelski and other Polish party and government leaders. Allow us to extend our heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to our delegation.

I would also like to convey the warm wishes and militant greetings from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The Korean and Polish peoples formed firm ties of amity as class brothers a long time ago, and have increased fraternal friendship, always closely supporting and cooperating with each other.

The friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Polish peoples in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and win the cause of socialism and communism contribute to promoting the building of socialism, safeguarding revolutionary gains and consolidating and developing the socialist systems in our two countries and to increasing the might of the socialist forces as a whole.

We are very happy that through our current visit to Poland we will be able to strengthen fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples.

The brotherly Polish people will soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the regeneration of Poland.

The regeneration of the country is a brilliant result achieved by the Polish communists and people through their protracted struggle for national and class emancipation.

For the past 40 years since liberation the courageous and hardworking Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, have dynamically carved out the road to create a new life and brought about many changes in the economic, cultural and other spheres of social life.

In recent years the Polish people have tided over a temporary crisis caused by the vicious anti-socialist subversive activities of the imperialists and the domestic counterrevolutionary forces and dependably safeguarded the stability of the country and their socialist achievements.

The resolute steps taken by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government to put down the counterrevolutionary moves of the class enemies colluded with the imperialists not only prevented bloodshed and protected the socialist system in Poland, but also had a great bearing on maintaining peace and security in Europe.

In this connection we highly estimate the outstanding service rendered particularly by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who contributed to achieving the stability of the country and safeguarding the sovereignty and socialist gains of the Polish people through prompt and determined steps, when a grim situation prevailed.

Just as in the past, so also today, tomorrow and for ever, the imperialists will not be able to turn back Poland on the socialist road.

The Polish United Workers' Party has been steeled amid harsh trials and struggles and has won a greater confidence of the people as a sole guiding force which is capable of saving the country from crises and coping with the task of socialist renovation.

Today the Polish people strive to implement the programme of socialist reform adopted at the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and to carry out the three-year plan.

Our people are truly rejoiced at the successes achieved by the fraternal Polish people in their struggle for socialist construction and heartily wish them greater victories and successes in their future creative endeavours.

The present situation demands that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces throughout the world should fight more energetically to frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war and to preserve world peace and security.

The Party, Government and people of Poland are striving to oppose U.S. imperialist pressures and interventions, safeguard the present national boundary and the country's sovereignty and prevent a war and preserve peace in Europe.

We categorically denounce the imperialists' economic sanctions and pressures against Poland and their interferences in her internal affairs. We strongly support your struggle to ease the tension in Europe and to safeguard world peace and the security of the socialist countries.

Comrades and friends,

Today the Korean people are carrying on the revolution and construction in a situation where the country is divided and we stand face to face with the enemy.

Our Party is convinced that in the light of the enemy's incessant manoeuvrings of aggression and war, enhancing its leading role and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the popular masses is precisely the way to carry out the revolution and construction well in our country, and has actively conducted the work of increasing its leadership in all spheres and uniting the masses of all strata around it.

All our working people, rallied closely around the Party with a single idea and will, are now endeavouring devotedly for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism.

Our Party and people always regard it as an important factor for revolutionary victory to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, at the same time as consolidating their own internal revolutionary forces.

The Korean people will advance, in the future, too, in unity with the fraternal Polish people, with all the peoples of the socialist countries and with the peace-loving people the world over, in the sacred joint struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism.

The United Workers' Party, Government and people of Poland gave positive assistance to our people in the periods of the Korean war and of postwar reconstruction.

Still today they invariably support and encourage our people's struggle for the building of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. As a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission established by the Korean Armistice Agreement, Poland has been working for more than 30 years to preserve peace in Korea.

Also, you actively supported the new peaceful proposal which we advanced some time ago on tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea with a view to easing tension in Korea and expediting the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people always remember the Polish people's sincere support and cooperation and are grateful for this.

Our talks and conversations have deepened our mutual understanding and increased our comradeship.

We are very much satisfied that we have reached a complete unanimity of views on all the problems discussed and that our visit to Poland has achieved a good result.

I am sure that our current visit to Poland will mark a turning point in expanding and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries onto new heights.

May I reiterate my thanks to you for your hospitality and propose a toast:

To the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Polish United Workers' Party and to the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To universal peace,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski,

To the health of party and government leaders of Poland, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Poland Fully Supports Initiative of DPRK

Banquet Speech of First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 28 at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

Speaking at the banquet, First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski warmly welcomed the visit of President Kim Il Sung to Poland on behalf of the party and state leadership of the Polish People's Republic.

He said:

Your visit is an event of weighty significance in further cementing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples.

The tradition of friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a long-standing and solid one.

The similarity of our historical destinies and tragic experience and of the history of our struggles for freedom, independence and social emancipation deepens mutual respect, understanding and intimacy between us.

The building of a socialist system which is in full accord with Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary changes and with the vital interests of the two peoples makes our friendship and cooperation a truly class and internationalist one.

The working class and other labouring masses in our country sincerely respect and highly estimate the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in their armed struggle and endeavours for peaceful construction.

We know well what sacrifices, how much efforts and what great activity the patriots and revolutionaries of Korea have made to realize their age-old desire for freedom and independence.

As a worker-peasant state was founded in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula which was liberated by the patriotic liberation forces of Korea together with the Soviet army, an end was put to the colonial slavery that lasted for nearly half a century and a broad avenue opened before your people.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,

The Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you defended the freedom and independence of their people's state in the heroic struggle against imperialism, enjoying support and encouragement from socialist countries and the world's peace-loving forces.

And they carried out enormous work to rehabilitate their country which had been ravaged by the aggressors. And they scored shining successes in the development of the national economy and education, science and culture.

We sincerely congratulate you, dear friends, on these successes and wish you fresh success in socialist development in the days ahead.

Poland fully supports your struggle against the U.S. imperialist intervention and the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for making the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and

(Continued on page 4)

We Support Berlin's Countermeasures Against Deployment of U.S. Missiles

Banquet Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on May 30.
Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,
Esteemed party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic,
Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure that visiting the GDR amid in especially warm, friendly hospitality, we had a reunion with Comrade Erich Honecker, our close friend, after a long interval and shared an ardent feeling of amity with the brotherly people of the GDR.

Yesterday citizens of Berlin, despite the foul rainy weather, lined the route for many miles and enthusiastically welcomed us. This was an impressive scene that showed the traditional relations of friendship between the Korean people and the people of the GDR and a forceful demonstration of the indestructible militant solidarity between our two countries.

Allow us to express profound thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, leading comrades of the Party and state of the GDR and Berliners for the very warm, great hospitality accorded us.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to convey the militant greetings from our Party Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government and people of the GDR.

Geographically Korea and the GDR are far apart from each other, but they knitted the ties of comradely friendship a long time ago and have closely cooperated with each other.

A number of meaningful meetings and talks held between the leaders of our two countries were of great importance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR.

Particular mention should be made of the fact that in December 1977 Comrade Erich Honecker covered a long way to our country and expressed positive support to our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification and kindly invited us to visit the GDR.

I have always remembered his cordial invitation and have come to your country this time, carrying my friendly feelings towards the people of the GDR.

I am convinced that our current visit will contribute greatly to consolidating the bonds of friendship between our two parties, governments and peoples, to deepening our mutual confidence and our friendship and also to further expanding and developing our comradely cooperative relations.

Our current visit to your country is taking place in the significant year when your people will mark their auspicious holiday--the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The people of the GDR seized power having freed themselves from the bondage of fascism, and under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, they successfully smashed the internal and external enemy's subversions and sabotages and firmly defended revolutionary gains and thereby solidly established an advanced socialist system in Germany. The industrious and talented people of the GDR, giving full play to their creative enthusiasm, rapidly developed all spheres of society embracing industry, agriculture, science and technology, and also radically improved the material and cultural welfare and greatly changed the looks of the nation.

The people of the GDR have achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction, and thus fully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system and its invincible vitality and greatly contributed to markedly enhancing the international position of their country and strengthening the world's socialist forces.

The people of the GDR have help fast to the cause of socialism and made great achievements in political, economic, cultural and all other fields even under the difficult situation where they are confronted with imperialism. The Korean people heartily rejoice over this and warmly congratulate them.

Today the working class and all the rest of the people in the GDR, true to the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, are making vigorous efforts to fulfil the current five-year national economic plan ahead of schedule and build an advanced socialist society.

We firmly believe that under the coherent leadership of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker the entire working people of the GDR, who are closely united behind their party, will achieve fresh successes in the worthwhile effort for the building of an advanced socialist society.

We highly estimate the peace-loving policies pursued by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR Government to prevent another war on German soil and safeguard the peace and security of Europe and the world at large; we strongly support the measures they have taken to counter the situation in which the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons of a new type has begun in West Germany and other West European countries.

The U.S. imperialists are not only aggravating tension in Europe by deploying new nuclear weapons, but also stepping up their manoeuvrings of aggression and war in Asia.

In order to carry out their plan of aggression in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are in the final stage of their undaguised efforts to rig up the tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, which is a military alliance of the NATO type; and at the same time, they are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and shipping large quantities of nuclear weapons and equipment into south Korea and elsewhere in the Far East and are carrying on one war exercise after another for aggression in that part of the world.

At the moment the situation in the Far East is extremely strained, and the danger of a war is ever growing particularly on the Korean Peninsula.

While watching the enemy's war provocations with a sharp revolutionary vigilance in the light of the prevailing situation, the Korean people are actively expediting socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and making strenuous efforts to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The people of the GDR build socialism standing face to face with the enemy on the Western outpost of socialism, so do the Korean people on the Eastern outpost.

The Government of the GDR and its people always stand firmly by the Korean people for the common object of their struggles and class solidarity and actively support and encourage our people's revolutionary cause in various ways. Your people rendered sincere assistance, both moral and material, to our people in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction and still support and encourage our people's just struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. Recently the Government of the GDR has expressed its positive support to our new tripartite talks proposal aimed at the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We are grateful to the Party, Government and people of the GDR for their sincere support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of our people, and will never forget it.

The Korean people are proud that they have such an intimate class brother as you on the Continent of Europe. They treasure the relations of friendship and cooperation with the GDR. As in the past, so also in the future, they will not spare their efforts to strengthen the comradely friendship and solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples and develop the friendly and cooperative relations on to a higher stage.

I am sure that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR will continue to expand and develop through the common efforts of our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Getting together with you intimate friends and sharing our inmost thoughts again in this fraternal country, our hearts are full of deep emotions and joys.

I firmly believe that our current visit to the GDR will bear a splendid fruit with your warm welcome and hospitality, and would like to propose a toast:

To the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR,

To the strengthening and development of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the prosperity of the GDR,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

To the health of leading comrades of the Party and state of the GDR, and

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

We Support DPRK's Tripartite Talks Proposal

Banquet Speech of General Secretary Erich Honecker

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arranged a grand banquet on May 30 in honour of President Kim Il Sung, and made a speech.
He warmly welcomed once again President Kim Il Sung visiting the GDR and said:

We welcome you as an envoy of the class brothers of Korea who established firm friendship and long-standing military fraternity with us.

Our people praise you, Comrade Kim Il Sung as an outstanding fighter for the national and social liberation of the Korean people, as a staunch fighter against the imperialist policy of aggression and confrontation and for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

Your fresh visit to the German Democratic Republic was an event of greatest importance for the relations between our parties, states and peoples.

Your visit clearly shows the internationalist relations between the communists and working people of the two countries and their sentiments of sincere friendship, mutual respect and support.

Your tour of our Republic and other fraternal states is contributing to strengthening really existing socialism.

The talks between us, too, are entirely in this spirit. The talks are reflecting our determination to do everything possible for preserving and safeguarding peace and to extend and deepen our relations in all fields. A treaty of friendship and cooperation which we will sign will also serve this end.

The great and impressive successes the DPRK working people have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you respected Comrade Kim Il Sung are widely known among our people.

The U.S. military strategists blared that they would reduce the DPRK completely to ruins. But they had made a miscalculation. Precisely this is proven by the realities of the DPRK.

In recent years the Korean people realized the socialist industrialization of the country and built up a developed agriculture.

The fraternal Korean people are scoring success in the endeavours for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments for the development of the national economy.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of you respected Comrade Kim Il Sung has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to prove once again the vitality of scientific socialism.

Life is vibrating in all fields in the German Democratic Republic. The first worker-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 2)

Speech of First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski

achieving a peaceful reunification of the country. We consider that the participation of Poland in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is conducive to the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

We are convinced that the Korean people would win final victory in their righteous struggle.

Lately the international situation has been extremely aggravated to create a great danger to peace in Europe and the rest of the world. The danger of a nuclear war is increasing.

This is attributable to the policy of the United States and the reactionary NATO circles trying to turn the balance of forces in the world and establish their military predominance. The U.S. imperialists are imposing a very dangerous arms race of a new scale in quantity and quality upon Europe and the world. The deployment of sophisticated nuclear weapons is going on in the territories of the Federal Republic of Germany where new revanchist forces trying to change the border line are being revived, and of West European countries.

The illegal political pressure, economic sanctions and propaganda offensive against socialist countries, and the attempt to meddle in the internal affairs and sovereignty of our country are a component of Washington's anti-communist "crusade."

A dangerous situation is being created on the Asian Continent, too. The United States tries to secure its political and military superiority in the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. It is particularly dangerous that the U.S. imperialists manoeuvre to cause a new regional war, continually expand their influence in south Korea and inveigle many countries in executing their aggression plan in the Asian region.

Under such situation the unity and solidarity of all the socialist countries in action and the efforts of non-aligned countries are of particular significance in the common struggle against the danger of nuclear war and the imperialist policy of confrontation and for a peaceful, stable living of the people.

Peace is an invariable, humanitarian goal of socialism.

The widely-known peace initiative of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community is intended for peace and detente; it is contributing to averting the danger of nuclear war, bridling the arms race and turning to disarmament.

The defence steps taken by us in face of the imperialist threat are contributing and will contribute to this cause.

There can be no other reasonable choice than peaceful coexistence today between countries with differing socio-political systems. We want that the United States and other NATO member nations turn to realism, respond to the peace initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member nations from a constructive stand and hold a practical dialogue and equal international cooperation with them.

Respected Korean comrades,

The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic is drawing near.

Our people have made revolutionary changes and historical progress under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party. In the period of socialist construction the nation's civilization, education and culture made a big stride forward, and big success has been achieved in the country's modernisation and industrialisation and construction. On this road we have undergone not a small difficulties and heart-breaking dramatic facts. We defended socialism and thwarted the attempt of the counter-revolution.

Thoroughly embodying the programme of socialist renovation which was adopted at the 9th Party Congress and was confirmed at the party conference, and realizing the line of negotiation and struggle makes it possible to gradually overcome the nation's crisis and go over to complete normalisation.

The U.S. imperialists do not want that Poland will embark upon the road of harmonious, successful development. Their pressure upon Poland is persistent.

We as well as you, close friends of Korea, are faced with the shameless interventionist manoeuvres of the United States in our internal affairs.

We have never yielded and will never yield for ever to such pressure in the future, too. We are not alone in this struggle. We have the fraternal Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, unswerving allies and friends. The leftist anti-imperialist forces and the social progressive forces the world over are expressing solidarity with us.

Dear comrades,

We have become convinced through the course of the talks we had this time during your visit that a new fundamental change would be brought about in the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, states and peoples, and these relations would continue to develop successfully in the future, too, in favour of the two sides and the cause of peace and socialism.

We highly estimate the fact that you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people have understood and supported the steps, policies and efforts of our Party and Government for defending and strengthening socialist Poland.

We sincerely desire to further develop the traditional Poland-Korea friendship and expand and strengthen mutual cooperation between the two sides and international cooperation.

We believe that the problems agreed upon in the political and economic fields through your visit will contribute to further developing the relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and further strengthening the world's socialist forces and their unity in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

(Continued from page 3)

Speech of General Secretary Erich Honecker

peasant socialist state that appeared in the land of Germany will celebrate its 35th birthday in the near future.

This will enable our working people to be fully proud of the already achieved successes and encourage them to devote their all to the prosperity of the socialist country.

The line for prosperity of the people which was adopted at the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is being thoroughly implemented. Steady growth of economy this year, too, furnishes proof of this. The validity of the policy of pushing forward the economic and social measures in parallel has been proved, and this gives impetus to the creative ingenuity of the working people.

Esteemed comrades,

It is a fact that the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, above all the U.S., are further escalating their peace-endangering course of confrontation. An excessive arms build-up, above all in the nuclear field, unscrupulous attempts of interference in other countries' internal affairs and destabilization of intergovernmental relations in the world characterize this policy.

Everything must be done to prevent a new world war, this time a nuclear one, which would plunge the whole of mankind into the abyss.

After NATO started deploying U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the peoples, thereby considerably aggravating the international situation and adding to the danger of nuclear war, it is now all the more necessary to step up the struggle for peace, arms control and disarmament.

In view of their history and their situation, the German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany shared a great responsibility for peace.

Never again must a war start from German soil. It is directly running counter to this obligation that the Federal Republic of Germany is being made a nuclear launching pad of the U.S.A. by continued deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles.

Through talks on several occasions with the leading political cadres of the FRG ruling and opposition parties we explained the urgency and validity of the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member nations.

The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is filling the peoples with hope in this critical stage of international developments.

So the GDR is doing everything to strengthen the socialist community and its economic and defence potentials and consolidate its unity and cohesion. It has been and will be ready to go together with all those who see safeguarding peace and averting a nuclear inferno as the most important task of our time and act accordingly.

The DPRK in the East and the GDR in the West stand on the border line between socialism and capitalism in the front line of the struggle for peace.

We highly estimate the support of dear Korean comrades to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member nations for preserving peace and putting an end to arms race in Europe. Together with you we call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. We support you in your struggle for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without external interference.

We are siding with you, dear Korean comrades, in your struggle against the extension of an imperialist military alliance, including Japan and south Korea.

The effective proposals of the DPRK, born by great responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace, were being commended worldwide as a constructive contribution to reducing tension in the Korean Peninsula, to safeguarding peace in the region and, thus, all over the world.

We support the proposal made by the DPRK to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea with the aim to make the 1953 Armistice Agreement a peace treaty between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and a non-aggression declaration between the DPRK and south Korea.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear Korean comrades and friends,

Cooperation between the peoples of our two countries is constantly strengthening in favour of peace and socialism.

I believe that your current visit to our country will open a new stage in the development of our relations.

President's Visit to Poland

(Continued from page 1)

visit the DPRK.

He accepted the invitation with pleasure and it was agreed upon to decide the date of the visit through the diplomatic channel.

The talks took place in a "comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere."

First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski arranged a banquet on the evening of May 28 at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

In his speech at the banquet, President Kim Il Sung praised steps taken by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish government to stabilize the Polish situation in recent years.

He said in his banquet speech:

"In recent years the Polish people have tided over a temporary crisis caused by the vicious anti-socialist subversive activities of the imperialists and the domestic counter-revolutionary forces and dependably safeguard the stability of the country and their socialist achievements.

"The resolute steps taken by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government to put down the counter-revolutionary moves of the class enemies colluded with the imperialists not only prevented bloodshed and protected the socialist system in Poland, but also had a great bearing on maintaining peace and security in Europe.

"In this connection we highly estimate the outstanding service rendered particularly by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who contributed to achieving the stability of the country and safeguarding the sovereignty and socialist gains of the Polish people through prompt and determined steps, when a grim situation prevailed."

First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski supported efforts made by the DPRK Government and the Workers' Party of Korea for an independent peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

He said in his banquet speech:

"Poland fully supports your struggle against the U.S. imperialist intervention and the initiative of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for making the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country. We consider that the participation of Poland in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is conducive to the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula."

In his banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung urged the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces throughout world "to fight more energetically to frustrate imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war and to preserve world peace and security."

First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the danger of nuclear war comes from "the policy of the United States and the reactionary NATO circles trying to turn the balance of forces in the world and establish their military predominance."

The Polish leader stressed:

"There can be no other reasonable choice than peaceful coexistence today between countries with differing socio-political systems. We want that the United States and other NATO member nations turn to realism, respond to the peace initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member nations from a constructive stand and hold a practical dialogue and equal international cooperation with them."

President Kim Il Sung, stressing the party's leading role and the unity of the peole, said, "Our Party is convinced that in the light of the enemy's incessant manoeuvrings of aggression and war, enhancing its leading role and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the popular masses is precisely the way to carry out the revolution and construction well in our country, and has actively conducted the work of increasing its leadership in all spheres and uniting the masses of all strata around it."

The DPRK President expressed his satisfaction over his visit to Poland by saying, "We are very much satisfied that we have reached a complete unanimity of views on all the problems discussed and that our visit to Poland has achieved a good result."

The information spokesman of the Polish Government on May 29 called a press conference in Warsaw in connection with the Polish visit of a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung, according to a PAP report from Poland.

He said that the friendship visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Poland and the DPRK.

He reaffirmed the support of Poland to the initiatives of the DPRK for making the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and realising the peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides, he said, expressed common concern for the global aggressive policy of the United States and the DPRK supported the Policy of the Polish party and government for the stability of the country and the development of socialism.

President Kim Il Sung's USSR Visit Epoch-Making Success

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) May 28 came out with an editorial in connection with the conclusion of the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung.

The editorial titled "Historical Visit, Excellent Fruition" read.

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea concluded an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, a country of brothers, leading the DPRK party and state delegation.

During the visit President Kim Il Sung had significant meetings with leaders of the party and government of the Soviet Union and a large number of working people and exchanged comradely fraternity and was accorded cordial hospitality and welcome by them.

On the streets and in the railway stations where President Kim Il Sung passed through and everywhere he went the Soviet people enthusiastically welcomed him, carrying his portraits and raising cheers.

This is a manifestation of their high respect for and deep trust in President Kim Il Sung and a demonstration of the firm unity and friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples.

While staying in the Soviet Union President Kim Il Sung and the members of the delegation visited various places and warmly congratulated the Soviet people upon their successes in the endeavours for the building of socialism and communism.

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Mr. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. And talks were held respectively between the Minister of People's Armed Forces of our country and the Minister of Defence of the USSR, between the Premier of the Administration Council of our country and the Chiarman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and between the Foreign Ministers of our country and the Soviet Union.

The talks which took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere expressed satisfaction with the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all domains and discussed practical measures for further expanding and developing these relations and a series of problems of mutual concern. The problem of broadening contacts between the two parties at various levels was stressed at the talks.

Indeed, the visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union demonstrated the Korean-Soviet friendship developing and efflorescing day by day, bearing excellent fruition.

The Korean people are greatly rejoiced at the successful, historic visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union and warmly welcome the result of his visit.

As is shown by President Kim Il Sung's visit to the Soviet Union, the relations between the two parties and two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are continuously developing favorably.

President Kim Il Sung has said: "Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbours which border on the same river. The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have fought in cooperation for their common ideal and purpose for a long time."

The communists and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have long waged the joint struggle against the aggression of imperialism, closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and, in this course, forged the unbreakable bonds of fraternal friendship.

The Korean-Soviet friendship is a durable and everlasting friendship which has been forged in the struggle for the common purpose and ideal and is based on the militant fraternity and internationalist solidarity between the two peoples and an invincible friendship firmly fixed by law by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries.

The visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union this time provided a new landmark to further expand and develop these friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

As is clearly proved again through the visit, the revolutionary cause of the Korean and Soviet peoples is just and it is in the relationship of mutual support.

The Soviet Union is a motherland of Leninism and first socialist state in the world. The Soviet people are a heroic people who won the victory of the socialist revolution for the first time in the world, raising the loud gun salvo of the October under the banner of Leninism.

After the revolution the Soviet people built a powerful modern socialist state in the vast land accounting for one sixth of the total area of the earth, repulsing the ceaseless aggression and subversive acts and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad in the encirclement of the international imperialism and successfully paving an untrodden path to socialism.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously struggling for the completion of a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Party and the recent plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee under the leadership of the Communist party of the Soviet Union headed by President Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The CPSU confirmed the inheritance and consistency of its policy and is actively struggling to enhance the leadership role of the party organizations, strengthen the party leadership of the economic work, improve the ideological work for the working people and strengthen the order, discipline and organization in all demains of social life. The militancy of the party has been enhanced and the creativity and activity of the working people displayed, and thus the socialist emulation movement in various fields of the national economy is going on briskly and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan assignments are being fulfilled successfully.

Today the Soviet people, rallied around the Central Committee of the CPSU, are advancing towards a brighter future, filled with conviction and hope.

The Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union are struggling against the aggressive policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and for ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world.

Our party and our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the great successes achieved by the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union in the revolution and construction, actively support the just stand and steps of the communist Party and government of the Soviet Union to ease the international tension, prevent a new world war, a nuclear war and ensure a lasting and durable peace, and express class solidarity for the Soviet people's struggle for their implementation.

Today the Korean revolution is energetically developing onto a new bigher stage under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the glorious party centre.

United rockfirm around the party and the leader, our people are vigorously accelerating great socialist construction, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions ideological, technical and cultural, and actively struggling to relax the tension and remove the danger of a war from the Korean Peninsula and realise peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

This time President K.U. Chernenko highly estimated the successes of our people in socialist construction, expressed once again support to our proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country, and solidarity for the just struggle of our party and our people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This is a great encouragement to our people.

This time both the Korean and Soviet sides expressed the desire for further expanding and developing unity, cooperation and exchange in the building of socialism and communism in the two countries.

This carries weighty significance in strengthening the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and, furthermore, in increasing the general might of socialism.

The most important revolutionary task facing the parties and states of socialist countries is to oppose the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists, step up the building of socialism and communism, thereby giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, providing the people with a rich and happy, moral and material life and strengthening the might of socialism in every way. For this purpose, it is an essential demand not only to organise and enlist the creativity of their people but also to strengthen international unity and cooperation among socialist countries.

Unity and cooperation are a demand of the cause of socialism and the might of socialism lies in unity and cooperation.

The visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union opened a broad prospect for strengthening the unity, cooperation and exchange between the two countries in all domains in the building of socialism and rapidly expanding and developing them.

Through this unity and cooperation the friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples based on the relations of class alliance and comradely amity will become more invincible and come into bloom forever.

The visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union achieved excellent success to meet the expectation of the Korean and Soviet peoples and marked an epochal occasion in developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship onto a new higher stage.

This visit greatly contributed to strengthening the world's peace forces including the socialist countries and accelerating the people's cause of progress and peace.

Our people will treasure as ever the Korean-Soviet friendship and make all efforts to further strengthen and develop it.

From the bottom of the hearts we wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

(Continued from page 1)

President's Visit to GDR

through diplomatic channels in future.

The talks took place "in a comradely , sincere and friendly atmosphere", reported the KCNA.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic and an agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK Government and the GDR Government till 1990 were signed on June 1.

The former was signed by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Erich Honecker and the latter by Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council and Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee.

Article 6 and Article 8 of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR said respectively:

"The high-level contracting parties shall make every possible effort to develop relations with countries of differing social systems on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits and to preserve and consolidate peace in Asia and Europe." (Article 6)

"The high-level contracting parties shall make all efforts to have the foreign troops present in south Korean Armistice Agreement with their nuclear weapons and all other military equipment and replace the Korean Armistice Agreeement with a peace agreement in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea." (Article 8)

General Secretary Erich Honecker arranged a grand banquet on May 30 in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

In his banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung said:

"The people of the GDR build socialism standing face to face with the enemy on the Western outpost of socialism, so do the Korean people on the Eastern outpost ".

President Kim Il Sung charged the United States with its military polices in Asia and Europe by saying: "The U.S. imperialists are not only aggravating tension in Europe by deploying new nuclear weapons, but also stepping up their manoeuverings of aggression and war in Asia".

"In order to carry out their plan of aggression in Asia, the Korean leader stressed, "the U.S. imperialists are in the final stage of their undisguised efforts to rig up the tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, which is a military alliance of the NATO type; and at the same time, they are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and shipping large quantities of nuclear weapons and equipment into south Korea and elsewhere in the Far East and are carrying on one war exercise after another for aggression in the part of the world."

President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the situation in the Far East is extremely strained, and the danger of a war is ever growing particularly on the Korean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, General Secretary Erich Honecker attached great importance to the official goodwill visit of President Kim Il Sung to the GDR.

He said, "Your fresh visit to the German Democratic Republic was an event of greatest importance for the relations between our parties, states and peoples."

"In view of their history and their situation, the German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany shared a great responsibility for peace.

"Never again must a war start from Germany," he stressed.

He expressed his full support for the proposed three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating favourable conditions for reunification.

He said in his banquet speech:

"The effective proposals of the DPRK, born by great responsibility for preserving and strenghening peace, were being commended worldwide as a constructive contribution to reducing tension in the Korean Peninsula, to safeguarding peace in the region and, thus, all over the world.

"We support the proposal made by the DPRK to hoid tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea with the aim to make the 1953 Armistice Agreement a peace treaty between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and a non-aggression declaration between the DPRK and south Korea."

A grand DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally was held on June 1 at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin.

International Workshop on Korea

Follows a gist of the speech of Dr. Baker Abdul Munem, PLO Representative to Japan, which was made at the May 19 meeting of the International Workshop on Korea. The meeting was attended by 50 from 17 countries. Discussed there were topics on the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia as well as on Pyongyang's newly proposed three-way talks offer.

"Self-Determination for Korean And Palestinian Peoples"

By Dr. Baker Abdul Munem, PLO Representative to Japan

Dr. Baker Abdul Munem, who came to Japan as PLO Representative to Japan five months ago, gave a speech, making a comparison between the Korean and Palestinian cases.

He said: There is a direct link between the situation in the Middle East and the Northeast Asia.

Saying that there is a big analogy between the south Korean "regime" and the Israeli "regime" as the racist regime in the Middle East, he touched upon the fact that both "regimes" are serving the U.S. imperialists' interests.

The speaker continued:

Israel is considered as a knife in the body of the Arab countries in the Middle East as well as south Korea is considered one knife aimed at the Northeast Asian countries. The two are not only a threat to the security and peace in their regions respectively but also they are a threat to the peace of the world as a whole.

As to the Palestinian question, he said the Palestinian people are fighting for the right for self-determination, which is stipulated in all international conventions and charters, UN conventions, UN Charter, and Geneva conventions.

"Unfortunately," the PLO Representative to Japan said, "up to this moment the *United States* is ignoring this right in the case of the Palestinian people."

Referring to his effort to learn the three-way talks proposed by Pyongyang at the beginning of this year and to know differences between the proposed three-way talks and four-way and six-way talks, he expressed a firm commitment of the Palestinian people to Pyongyang's latest peace proposal.

On the Palestinian case, he touched upon the fact that the Palestinian people are facing big conspiracies. He said:

We are facing continuous conspiracies day and night, year by year, week by week. We are facing these conspiracies to liquidate the Palestinian people as well as the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Six year ago the PLO appeared to be weak at that time for a period. At that time you remember Mr. Brzenzinski, who was assistant to the President on national security, stated his well-known slogan "Bye-bye PLO!" Thinking that the PLO was completely liquidated and there is no PLO after that, so he raised and voice his famous slogan "Bye-bye PLO." But now I am here, sitting with you, representing the PLO. Where is Brzezinski? We have to raise our voices louder and louder, "Bye-bye Brzenzinski." The PLO still exists.

Dr. Munem discussed the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon committed three years ago. He said: The aim of the invasion as the Israeli authorities declared was to liquidate the PLO, to liquidate the infrastructure of the PLO, to liquidate the Palestinian people. All the Israeli leaders said it will take them the maximum three days to liquidate the PLO and the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

But they were unable to enter Beirut for 88 days facing only six thousand fighters of ours. We have only six thousand fighters in Beirut on area of not more than three square kilometers. They were not able to enter these three square kilometers with their very sophisticated weapons including their fight, from the sea, from the air and from the land, using even the international prohibited weapons ... So the Palestinian forces resolved to save the lives of children and aged people and withdrew from Beirut at that time.

They thought that they were able to liquidate the PLO in two or three days. "Where are they?" Where is Begin? We have to say to Begin now, "Bye-bye Begin!" He is out of the scene. And the PLO still exists.

Just after the withdrawal of the Palestinian people in September 1982, Mr. Reagan declared his well-known so-called peace initiative just in the same day of the withdrawal of the Palestinian people. This is another action to liquidate the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people politically not militarily. At that time why we rejected this initiative. For two reasons.

The initiative is ignoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in particular, their rights of self-determination to return home and to establish their own independent state. The second is; it is ignoring the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On the Palestinian level, the very strong card to keep in our pocket is our unity. You know and you already read newspapers. Some press media are exaggerating that we have problems inside the PLO. Of course we have problems as any national liberation movement in history. But history told us that all national liberation movements if they have the correct political line can continue to build and march until they achieve victory. But at the same time, the very strong card we have to keep in our pockets is our unity and we are doing our best.

Today there is a meeting in Algeria for consolidating the unity of the PLO.

A second strong card which we have to keep in our pocket is to escalate the armed struggle inside the occupied territories which the U.N. gave us this right. People who are under occupation have the right to face the occupiers by all means including armed struggle.

Some people are describing us as terrorists, unfortunately. This is not true. We are not terrorists. We are doing our best to liberate our lands from the occupation. That's all.

On the Arab level, the card which we have to play or to collect is to try to end the Iraqi-Iranian War, which is a threat and as some of speakers in the first part mentioned in special these few days there is a big escalation in the war which is threatening not only the peace of the world but also the danger in the economy and industry.

Dr. Munem expressed the Palestinian desire to convene an international conference for solving the Palestinian cause under the UN umbrella. He said a conference will be attended by the parties concerned including the PLO, in particular, those permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Concerning Korea, I will speak in very simple words, concerning our position to the Korean cause.

By giving two examples and you can read between the lines the Palestinian and the PLO position.

One month ago, one Korean person from the south came to Japan and through some Arab embassies he requested to meet me. He was introduced to me that he is the president or chairman of the Arab-Korean friendship association in south Korea in Seoul, telling that he is "a good friend" for Arabs and "very good friend" for Palestinian and he would like to meet me.

I hesitated to accept this appointment. Under some recommendations from some Arab friends here I met him with the presence of some Arabs, not alone, because I was suspecting this meeting, knowing that there is no mass organization inside the south Korean "regime", which have no links with the "government" and the authorities. So I was suspecting but I met him.

At the meeting he invited me to go to Seoul for a week of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people which will take place after tomorrow on the 21st. I am not going, because my mandate is limited to Japan and I cannot go. Then I contacted my leadership the PLO, asking them their advice and they told me that I did the correct answer.

Revealing the Seoul's attempt to open an office of the PLO there long time ago, the speaker said:

We Palestinians were fighting to open a PLO office everywhere. But in south Korea we refused to open an office... We have an office in London and we have an office in Moscow and we have an office in Japan.

But we refused to open an office in Seoul, saying the following: We have already an office in Korea. We have already an embassy in Korea. A Palestinian flag is flying on our embassy in Pyongyang, and we believe that the DPRK and south Korea are one country, so our representation is already existing there and our office is already existing there.

Ten days ago Chairman Arafat visited China and Pyongyang. I was included in the delegation to Peking and Pyongyang. I was very affected by the people's face and smiles and their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people. (PLO Chairman Arafat visited the DPRK from May 7~9).

I was included in the discussions, all the discussions, in Peking with the Chinese leaders and in Pyongyang with our Comrade Kim Il Sung. I don't forget, when we were talking politics for long time with him.

Our position is clear that even they are insisting on having an office opened in Seoul, we are refusing because we have an Arabic proverb which says no cure in poison. I don't know exactly it is correct translation or not but this is the literal translation of one proverb in Arabic which says no cure in poison. We consider Seoul as poison. For this I am sure that the Korean people will achieve victory and there will be no north and south in Korea but there will be the Democratic Confeder Republic of Koryo.

Long live the Korean people and down with U.S. imperialism!

Third Round of North-South Olympic Talks

The third round of talks between delegates of the Olympic Committees of the north and south for the formation of a single team opened in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10:00 on May 25, KCNA reported.

As publicly recognized at home and abroad, the north-south sports talks which had been deadlocked, adjourning twice, owing to the untenable stand of the south Korean side which had turned the sports talks into a political arena and evaded the discussion of the basic question, has been resumed on May 25 thanks to the honest, active and sincere efforts of the DPRK side to realize the desire of the fellow countrymen at any cost.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were the five delegates headed by Kim Duk Jun, vice-Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Five delegates were present on the south Korean side.

Follow details of the talks reported by the KCNA:

The senior delegate of the south Korean side spoke first at the talks according to the usage of alternation in speech.

From the beginning he made a provocative political speech about "admission and apology" again bringing forward against our side the "Burma incident" and "Sin Sang Ok – Choe Un Hui problem."

Although the head of our delegation called the attention of the south Korean side to the fact that it still persisted in the old stand, discarding its promise made in the letter, the senior delegate of the south Korean side, far from lending an ear to it, continued with his political speech of long text which he had brought from Seoul, groundlessly slandering our side.

And at the end of his statement he, referring to the agenda of the talks, hurled mud at the agenda of the talks and the proposal for the formation of a single team already advanced by our side.

Then, Kim Duk Jun, head of our delegation and vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, spoke.

At the talks today, too, the south Korean side broached the "Burma incident" and "Sin Sang Ok – Choe Un Hui problem" to show that there is no change in its fundamental stand and attitude, he said, and remarked:

The act of the south Korean side fully showed that it seeks nothing but an insidious political aim to deliberately bring the sports talks to a rupture.

He said that as for the "Burma incident" which the south Korean side regards as one of the only shields for thwarting the sports talks, it has nothing to do with us, as has already been widely known to the world, and the "Sin Sang Ok – Choe Un Hui problem," too, has been proved with increasing clarity to be a clumsy drama of the south Korean authorities by two press conferences held in Yugoslavia and Pyongyang. If the south Korean side has conscience and reason, it should correctly see the situation and, instead of urging us to apologize, should require the south Korean authorities to apologize, he stated.

Noting that as to the "personal safety" brought forward by the south Korean side, it is a matter to be proposed not by the south Korean side but by our side, he cited materials to expose the criminal acts of the south Korean authorities in having schemed to kidnap and commit terrorism against our sportsmen.

Although the south Korean side is verbally talking about sports talks and a single team, it clearly showed to the world once again of its own accord that it has no intention to have sports talks or form a single team of the nation, but is scheming to bring the sports talks to a rupture on all accounts, clinging to political provocations as a mouthpiece of the authorities, he stressed.

He laid bare in detail the unjust attitude of the south Korean side against the formation of a single team by historical facts.

If the south Korean side has an intention truly to have sports talks even now, it should approach the talks sincerely with a correct stance and attitude, he said, and continued:

Firstly, the south side should admit that it has postponed the formation of a single team and prevented the participation of a single national team in the Los Angeles Olympic games by turning the sports talks into a political arena and thus creating artificial obstacles in their way and apologize for it and, secondly, give clear assurances that it would not use the sports talks for political purposes and make political provocations in the future.

Such demand of ours proceeds from the stand of removing the difficulties lying at the door of the talks owing to the unreasonable stance of the south Korean side and bringing the current sports talks to a success at all costs.

This principled demand of ours is a touchstone showing whether the south Korean side has an intention to have sports talks, or not and whether it has a will to present a single team to the nation, or not, he emphasized, and strongly urged the south Korean side to give proper answers without delay to this just demand.

But, failing to give answers to the just demand of our side, the south Korean side put up this or that subterfuge in an effort to justify their wrong political provocations.

Finding it impossible to find pretexts any longer in face of our refutation, the delegates of the south Korean side asked our side all of a sudden to have a rest and then resume the talks.

Saying one is not allowed to have a rest since the formation of a single team eagerly desired by our fellow countrymen has been delayed and faced with a difficulty because of the south Korean side, he repeatedly urged the south Korean side to answer.

Our side demanded the south Korean side give clear answers next time after deeply studying matters, back home, since the latter persistently refused that it would continue to broach the "Burma incident" and "Sin Sang Ok – Choe Un Hui problem" as a "precondition" for the talks, in disregard of our just demand.

The whole course of the third round of talks clearly showed that there is no change in the south Korean side's fundamental stand in trying to turn the sports talks into a political arena and scuttle the talks. After all, the third round of talks, like the first and second rounds, has made no progress.

It was agreed to fix the date of talks next time through correspondence.

At the end of the talks Kim Duk Jun, the head of our delegation, met home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom.

Making it clear that the south Korean side is to blame for the empty conclusion of the third round of sports talks again, he held that the south Korean side should admit that it has delayed the formation of a first single national team to the 23rd Olympic games and created obstacles in its way, and apologize for it, and should give assurances that it would never use the sports talks between the north and the south again for political purposes and make political provocations at the talks.

Three-Way Talks Favorable for Peace in Korea

— Interview with Delegates to 47th PEN Congress —

The 47th International PEN Congress was held in a Tokyo hotel May 14 to 18 under the main theme "Literature in the Nuclear Age–Why We Write?"

In its first PEN congress to deal with the nuclear problem about 620 PEN members from abroad, including representatives of Japan, actively discussed writers' role under the nuclear threat and their human rights.

Sectional session B on "Writers and Human Rights" discussed the deployment of a large number of nuclear warheads in south Korea, and the plight of south Korea's dissident writers was also among items on the agenda.

The Tokyo PEN Congress condemned in its Tokyo resolution the threat of nuclear war, production and use of nuclear and bacteriological weapons, abuse of human rights, harassment of writers.

The People's Korea had interviews with four overseas delegates who participated in the Tokyo PEN Congress.

Here are excerpts:

By Kim Chong I & Li Sang Chil
Specials to the People's Korea

René Tavernier, President of French PEN Center

Alan Sillitoe, British Writer (Guest of Honour)

– On the strained military tensions and nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula:

I'm not a technician of the military problem and also this is my first trip to the Far East, so I don't feel easy to comment on the Korean problem.

In principle, however, I am certainly afraid of the nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula. That's all what I can say, except that I'm one of the rare Frenchmen who have read French-language works of President Kim Il Sung.

– On the three-way talks to reduce military tension in Korea:

If I was a Korean, I would hope that this will happen after all. I think that the present condition of cold war on the Korean Peninsula seems to be something intolerable.

So, if such talks come true, I would favor it and have a chance to succeed.

I would greatly be in favor of this. I think it's a good idea.

– On a plan to establish a nuclear free zone in East Asia:

I voted for the resolution on the disarmament of nuclear power in the latest session of the current congress.

Many countries in the world continue very dangerous fights and one day they could launch a nuclear war to the end.

So, an important problem is to have not develop nuclear power, so, I voted for the resolution on the abolition of nuclear weapons in the world to make public our will.

– On the military tension and nuclear threat on the Korean Peninsula:

After the WWII, I was enlisted into the military and sent to Malaya. As a writer who experienced a war, of course, I am opposed to nuclear war and to any other war. I don't know much about Korea. Geographically, Korea is one country just like the island country of the Great Britain.

The Korean people have to rejoice happiness by mutual consent.

– On the growing danger of nuclear war in Korea:

Nuclear catastrophy must not be allowed to happen. So, I agreed with the resolution of East, West German and Swedish writers submitted and adopted at the session, calling for the destruction of all nuclear weapons. This can be done only by negotiations.

– On imprisoned writers' human rights and south Korean dissident poets:

Three years ago, I went to Toronto to participate in a congress given by Amnesty International which was devoted to the problem of imprisoned writers.

We adopted many resolutions and that conference investigated many cases of atrocious treatment which were perpetrated against writers.

It is the fact that if the government becomes dictatorial, first of all, it persecutes writers.

Today's writers, tomorrow, people. Writers have to be very careful because it'll persecute writers, then people will be in danger.

Henry Brown, American Poet & Professor of Literature, Temple University

– On the conditions of south Korean writers who can't freely engage in writing activities:

I read some of Kim Chi Ha's poems published in English. His poem which comes through English is one of the authentic ones.

If he can't freely engage in writing activities, it's outrageous to not only writers, but citizens in all countries and they should be conscious of and protest against that condition which is the most outrageous.

From what I know from his works of translation, he seems to be a fine poet who has precisely described people and those in power.

I like to work for American prisoners of talented poets convicted on various kinds of charges. That should be spoken out most for writers who are terribly treated.

– On your theme of poem:

My poem is sometimes political. Fair portion of my life has been devoted to the anti-Vietnam war movement and tax resistance and anti-nuclear bombs and against American intervention in Central America.

I agree with the view that every writer should be against injustice and should concern vicious society.

– On Korean A-bomb victims in Japan:

I didn't know about Korean A-bomb victims in Japan before. There must be general ingorance of many Americans. So, more attention must be paid to the story of Koreans in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were there as forced labor. The Americans and diplomats should know about it.

I can understand that it's a double problem of Japanese colonialism, because they placed Koreans as forced labor power.

So, everything on Korean A-bomb victims must be described precisely.

Ito Narihiko, Professor of Chuo University (Japan).

Li Sang Chil: In your remarks at the seminar, you mentioned Mr. Ko Un who is a south Korean poet. Will you tell us more details?

Ito Narihiko: Mr. Ko Un has a desire to participate in the PEN congress in Tokyo. But, he doesn't belong to the south Korean PEN club.

As for Mr. Ko Un, I was planning to invite him to the congress as my guest. He was registered as one of participants in this congress. I planned to take responsibility of guaranteeing all expenses necessary for his stay in Japan. I handed down necessary documents for his visit to south Korean embassy in Japan. They understood my application, signed "OK" on it and handed back me the document. I sent Mr. Ko Un the document and air tickets. But, he couldn't get a passport. I don't know the reason why.

Q: What is your comment on the suppression of human rights and freedom of speech in south Korea?

A: I think it is not only the problem of politicians that some 100 politicians including Mr. Kim Dae Jung are unable to take part in political activities.

As a matter of fact, freedom of speech is restricted in south Korea. I wonder under which peace and order can be better kept, under controlled society or the society with freedom of speech guaranteed.

Some time ago, a woman of the south Korean PEN club said that the Korean Peninsula is in a state of tension and Korea is divided into two,so, south Korea can't help but controll freedom.

But, I don't think so. On the contrary, speech should be free to overcome the state of the divided country. I rather think that it is tantamount to abandoning the role as writer to say that the restriction of speech cannot be helped.

I think lately Mr. Ko Un's problem is, in a sense, a touchstone and litmus paper which measures whether south Korea tries to be a really free society and adopt an open system toward the Seoul Olympic Games or not.

But, the litmus paper gave an answer that south Korea is far from an open society at present.

Q: The DPRK proposed to hold the talks with the U.S. and south Korean authorities aimed at reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula on January 10 this year. What do you think of the idea of the DPRK?

A: What sort of dialogue it may be, it is necessary to ease tension and have the nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and end military confrontation between north and south Korea, I suppose.

It is very a good thing to reduce the tension and adopt a north-south non-aggression declaration.

Q: Are you going to make efforts to deal with Mr. Ko Un's problem?

A: Today, I have proposed the problems to the International PEN Club. I am a member of the PEN but not a member or the executive of the International PEN. So, I have asked them to negotiate and solve this problem and also the problem of writers in exile, writers who are placed under restraints in their countries.

The 47th International PEN Congress was held May 14-18 at Keio Plaza Hotel, Tokyo. (Photo: Opening ceremony of the Tokyo Congress)

Korea — New Nuclear Flash Point

(Continued from the previous issue)

From the beginning of the Korean War, on June 25, 1950, the United States has retained the option of using nuclear weapons against the foe. On July 17, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of U.S. and United Nations forces, suggested during a top-secret teleconference with his superiors in Washington that he planned "to destroy North Korea" and to block any direct Chinese or Soviet involvement in the war. "I see here a unique use for the atomic bomb —to strike a blocking blow," he said. At that time, it will be recalled, America's proclaimed objective was to push the invaders back to the 38th parallel. Once the Chinese forces entered the war, in November 1950, MacArthur frequently requested authorization to use the bomb. In an interview in 1954 with journalist Bomb Considine, which he gave on the condition that it not be published until after his death, the general said he could have ended the war in ten days if his pleas had been heeded by Washington. "I would have dropped between 30 and 50 atomic bombs . . . across the neck of Manchuria." Later, MacArthur planned "to spread . . . from the Sea of Japan to the Yellow Sea . . . a belt of radioactive cobalt. . . . It has an active life of between 60 and 130 years." That plan, he said, would have been "a cinch" to carry out.

It was not just crazies like MacArthur who advocated annihilating North Korea. Dwight D. Eisenhower called for the use of the bomb a few days after the war began. When he became President, in 1953, he threatened the Chinese with it if they refused to sign a truce. He also approved the bombing of irrigation dams that supplied three-quarters of the water for North Korea's rice fields. The purpose, according to official Air Force reports, was to starve the civilian populace into submission—this in a "limited war." Such measures had not been used since Hitler's Luftwaffe bombed dikes in the Netherlands. (They were considered but never used in the air war against North Vietnam.)

After the Chinese entered the war, President Truman held a press conference at which he refused to rule out the use of nuclear weapons. A month later, disassembled atomic bombs were placed aboard aircraft carriers patrolling Korean seas. In notes to himself during this time, Truman blustered about letting fly with atomic weapons from Beijing to Moscow to get the "Chinamen" out of Korea. For the rest of the war, June B-29's flew simulated bombing runs over Pyongyang to remind North Koreans of the planes that had dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

The bomb was never used, of course, but that was mainly for practical military reasons. Enemy troop concentrations were not large enough to require its destructive power, and most of North Korea's cities and industrial installations could be flattened by conventional bombs. The war was limited only in the sense that the United States did not resort to its ultimate weapon. Otherwise, Washington held back nothing. U.S. firebombing left the North Koreans living like moles, in caves for much of the war. A Polish defector with whom I spoke, who toured North Korea right after the war, told me that nothing had been left standing. The country was in far worse shape than Poland was after World War II. In an oral history included in John Foster Dulle's papers at Princeton University, Gen. Curtis LeMay, head of the Strategic Air Command during the war, recalled asking the Pentagon for permission to "burn down" five of the biggest cities in North Korea and being told, "It's too horrible." Yet, LeMay observed, "over a period of three years or so . . . we burned down *every* town in North Korea . . . . Now, over a period of three years, that's palatable."

When his troops were reeling from the Chinese offensive in the winter of 1950-51, Gen. Matthew Ridgway asked MacArthur for permission to use chemical weapons. According to recently declassified documents, MacArthur had to remind his field commander that poison gas had been outlawed by the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Chinese and North Koreans charge that bacteriological warfare, however, was employed against them.

The war taught the North Koreans some lessons that color their thinking to this day. As they see it, the United States won them a nothing. Firebombings left North Korea in smoldering ruins. The destruction of dams devastated the food supply. The use of nuclear and chemical weapons was considered. Atomic blackmail was practiced through simulated bombing runs. Germ warfare may have been used. The U.S. military wreaked more destruction on North Korea than it did on North Vietnam.

U.S. behavior in the years since the end of the war has given the Kim Il Sung regime little cause to revise its feelings about the United States. In The Price of Power, Seymour Hersh describes the Nixon-Kissinger "madman theory" of diplomacy: make the enemy think you're capable of anything. Hersh suggests Eisenhower's nuclear diplomacy in Korea gave Nixon the idea. In April 1969 the North Koreans shot down a U.S. EC-121 spy plane. Kissinger and Nixon immediately decided to retaliate. Initially, they considered a conventional strike using B-52s, but when Kissinger was told by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird that the Koreans would undoubtedly respond with more violence, he ordered a flurry of all options, "including the possible use of tactical nuclear weapons," according to Hersh. An "enormous armada" reminiscent of that used at Normandy was sent to Korean waters.

In The Ends of Power, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman wrote that Kissinger "overreacted on the hawkish side by suggesting the use of nuclear weapons if the North Koreans responded to the bombing raid he and Nixon advocated. Cooler heads in the military prevailed; the National Security Agency had concluded that the downing of the EC-121 was an isolated occurrence and had not been ordered by the North Korean government. Hersh also quotes Lawrence Eagleburger, a former national security assistant to Nixon and currently Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, as saying that Nixon became "drunk" during the crisis, "ranting and raving." The D.P.R.K.'s lesson from 1969: the American leadership is capable of a nuclear response to an act of self-defense against a spy plane 10,000 miles from U.S. borders. (To be continued)

Exclusive Interview with Rear Admiral LaRocque:

Easier for Americans to Kill Asians Than to Kill Europeans

Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque, now the Director of the Center for Defense Information, stayed in Japan recently to speak about U.S. nuclear policy before the Japanese audience who gathered at rallies sponsored by Japanese grass-root organizations in Yokohama in protest against the U.S. decision to deploy Tomahawk missiles on U.S. warships in the Pacific. He is a long-time critic of the U.S. nuclear presence in south Korea and Japan. On May 22, the retired Rear Admiral spoke with People's Korea's Kim Jong Myong and Kwon Ye Suk about the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula. Excerpts:

Rear Admiral LaRocque answers questions put by reporters of The People's Korea.

Kim: ***In his interview with The People's Korea, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg claimed that nuclear weapons stored in south Korea and possibly in Japan are for a first strike on the DPRK. Do you share his view?***

LaRocque: I think the nuclear weapons in south Korea are there to be used whenever the United States government thinks the military situation requires it. In other words, it's open-ended, the standard policy of the United States to use nuclear weapons first whenever the military situation requires it. This would be no different in Korea or Europe or anywhere else. I'm not trying to evade the direct answer to that. We will use nuclear weapons first, second, any time we think it is our military interests to do so. That is our stated policy.

Q: ***The Center for Defense Information, in its 1976 report, put the figure of total nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea at 661-686. I'd like to know more about the nuclear weapons there.***

A: There are nuclear weapons that can be carried by airplanes. They can be carried by F-4s or many other planes, too. But primarily the F-4s, as far as I know, just the U.S. F-4s, the Phantoms. We are, of course, replacing those now with the F-16s. As far as we know, the number has not changed.

In a period of crisis, nuclear weapons could be used by the U.S. I don't know any more about nuclear weapons in the fact that they are there primarily for use by fighter bombers.

Q: ***President Reagan and Chon Du Hwan talk about the so-called "threat" from north Korea to justify U.S. military presence in south Korea. What do you think about the alleged "threat" from north Korea? Do you think that Pyongyang is in a position to attack south Korea?***

A: No, I don't think so. I think the south Korean military force is stronger than the north Korean military force. Every military man knows that if you are going to go on the offensive, you ought to have at least 3 times capability of the defending force. So, there is no genuine military man that would invade with less forces than the forces you are going to attack. In other words, north Korea has less military capability than the south. So, it makes absolutely no sense to suggest that north Korea is a "threat" to south Korea. We are still very fearful that the north will invade. Although I don't share that fear, there are many who fear the north is preparing to invade. I think that the north would be crazy to invade and nothing to be gained. Kim Il Sung has not shown that he is going to resort to any sort of crazy action. Kim Il Sung wants to preserve north Korea. The only way he can do that is to work out an agreement with south Korea. I think north and south Korea ought to be moving towards some sort of rapprochement and getting together.

I don't think that the U.S. military presence there (in south Korea) is necessary to deter north Korean aggression. South Koreans can take care of it themselves. Physically we ought to take all our troops out of south Korea by the end of this century. Because it endangers the U.S. That's why I don't like them there. I don't want to have to go back and fight another war on the mainland of Asia. But I say that with a comfortable feeling that the south Koreans can take care of themselves.

Secondly, I don't think the north Koreans are going to invade them.

Q: ***The Korean people feel that the Korean Peninsula is a far more dangerous flash point for possible nuclear war than Europe as seen in remarks made by the former U.S. army chief of staff Meyer in Seoul last year. He said that the nuclear option is "far simpler here (in Korea) than in Europe where consultations have to be made with 15 different sovereign nations."***

A: Of course it is. In Europe, if we use nuclear weapons, it is very difficult for us to advance. Whereas in Korea we can use nuclear weapons and just wait until radioactive material dissipates and it is easier for the Americans to kill Asians than it is to kill the Europeans. Sure, you're different than we are, you see. (laughs)

Q: ***What do you think of south Korea's role in U.S. overall military strategy?***

A: We are sort of stuck in south Korea because we are fearful that if we pull out of south Korea militarily, the rest of the world will perceive us as turning our back on a former ally. Personally, I think, we ought to begin moving all the U.S. forces out of Korea by the end of this century. South Korea has no major role today in U.S. overall military strategy except that we literally are stuck there by virtue of the fact that we've been there so long, we find it difficult to get out. We've nothing to gain by staying there except face.

Q: ***The Observer newspaper, in the April 29, 1984 issue, reported that the United States was secretly considering placing cruise missiles in south Korea. Jack Anderson, in his article in the Washington Post, May 2, 1983, said that the United States may deploy neutron bombs in south Korea. Do you think that it is likely that the United States will place cruise missiles and neutron bombs in south Korea?***

A: I think it would be perfectly natural for the United States to put neutron weapons in south Korea. Because we are building a large number of them. And frankly we have no place to put them today. Because Europeans refused to accept neutron weapons. Neutron weapons are now being built for the 8-inch guns with a range of about 20 miles, or about 34 kilometers. We are also starting to build some this year for the 8-inch howitzers. Both of those will be available for deployment in south Korea. They are a battle field weapon. They are an excellent weapon with tremendous destructive force.

Cruise missiles, I think, they are also a good candidate for introduction into south Korea. Because the cruise missile is simply an unmanned fighter plane that flies very close to the ground with extreme accuracy. We have mapped the terrain of north and south Korea with sufficient accuracy from our satellites to build a computer system to go into the mind of the cruise missiles. We would not endanger the pilots then, by sending the cruise missiles into north Korea. Although I have not seen any firm information, it seems to me as a military planner, if I wanted to destroy north Korea, I'd put cruise missiles in and also the 8-inch neutron weapon.

Q: ***Pyongyang proposed to hold three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. What do you think of the idea?***

A: I think it's fine. I favor any form of talks that can be held.

Q: ***Could you tell me some of your personal feelings about war and nuclear war in particular?***

A: Nuclear war is insane. Any kind of war is childish. Why should we kill a bunch of our children and young people before we reach diplomatic solutions? Young men are all heroes. They are willing to rush off into war as I was. When you get to be an older man you learn that it makes no sense to kill the kids. You are going to settle matters diplomatically anyway. I feel that it's my duty as a military man to tell people that any kind of war is stupid. Nuclear war is insane. What I want to do is to tell what war is all about. After you listen to me, it's up to you. And in this nuclear era, President Reagan is the most dangerous U.S. president.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.